



CLYDE ROBIN

CARMEL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

COLLECTOR OF
WILDFLOWER
AND
WILD TREE
SEEDS

CATALOG
1958-1959

PRICE — 50c

GENERAL LIST OF SEEDS

Catalog Number	Scientific and Common Name	Per Packet
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A

77	<i>Abies alba</i> (nobilis-pectinata) Silver Fir40
78	<i>Abies amabilis</i> —Cascades Fir50
79	<i>Abies balsamea</i> —Balsam Fir . . . . .	.50
81	<i>Abies cilicica</i> —Cicilian Fir . . . . .	.40
82	<i>Abies concolor</i> —White Fir . . . . .	.50
Very good for Christmas Trees.		
83	<i>Abies concolor lowiana</i> (<i>A. lowiana</i>)—Pacific White Fir . . . . .	.50
84	<i>Abies firma</i> —Momi Fir . . . . .	.40
85	<i>Abies grandis</i> —Grand Fir . . . . .	.60
86	<i>Abies homolepis</i> —Nikko Fir . . . . .	.40
87	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> —Alpine Fir . . . . .	.60
88	<i>Abies lasiocarpa arizonica</i> —Corkbark Fir .	.60
89	<i>Abies magnifica</i> —Red Fir . . . . .	.50
90	<i>Abies magnifica shastensis</i> —Shasta Red Fir .	.50
92	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i> —Nordmann Fir . . .	.40
93	<i>Abies pinsapo</i> —Spanish Fir . . . . .	.50
94	<i>Abies pinsapo glauca</i> —Blue Spanish Fir . .	.40
95	<i>Abies procera</i> —Noble Fir . . . . .	.60
96	<i>Abies sachalinensis</i> —Sakhalin Fir . . . .	.60
97	<i>Abies veitchi</i> —Veitch Fir . . . . .	.40
98	<i>Abies venusta</i> —Bristlecone Fir	1.00

A WORD ABOUT SCIENTIFIC PLANT NAMES

You will note that the seeds in my catalog are listed in Latin, alphabetically. This is the only way of describing correctly the seeds of the plants which I offer. I have tried to use the ONE most common name for each plant but common names are of little value when some flowers will have over fifty. In all cases I have followed international plant naming rules as approved by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature and as printed in "Standardized Plant Names."

120	<i>Abronia latifolia</i> —Yellow Sand Verbena . .	.30
Will grow in sand.		
121	<i>Abronia pinetorum</i> —Large Flowered Abronia	.50
122	<i>Abronia umbellata</i> —Rose-Violet Sand Verbena	.50
Will grow in sand or any loose, poor soil.		
123	<i>Abronia villosa</i> —Rose Desert Verbena . . .	.50
127	<i>Acaena californica</i> —Red Burnet . . . . .	.20
130	<i>Acer circinatum</i> —Vine Maple . . . . .	.40
131	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> —Big Leaf Maple . . . .	.25
132	<i>Acer negundo</i> —Box Elder . . . . .	.25
133	<i>Acer negundo californicum</i> —California Box Elder . . . . .	.25
134	<i>Acer saccharum</i> —Sugar Maple . . . . .	.50
Sap produces famous maple sugar—leaves brilliant red and yellow in the Fall.		
140	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> —White Yarrow25
141	<i>Achillea millefolium maritima</i> —White Coast Yarrow25

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NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
142	<i>Actaea arguta</i> —Red Baneberry60
143	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> —Chamise25
147	<i>Agastache urticifolia</i> —Wild Hyssop . . . . .	.30
150	<i>Agave parryi</i> —Parry Agave . . . . .	.50
153	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> —Tree of Heaven . . . . .	.25
	The tree of "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn"—very easy.	
155	<i>Allium fimbriatum</i> —Rose-Purple Fringed Allium . . . . .	.50
160	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> —Mayweed—Chamomile . . . . .	.25
163	<i>Antirrhinum glandulosum</i> —Wild Pink Snapdragon . . . . .	.30
165	<i>Aquilegia coerulea</i> —Blue Columbine . . . . .	.50
	State flower of Colorado—perennial.	
166	<i>Aquilegia formosa truncata</i> —Red-Yellow Columbine . . . . .	.50
	Hummingbirds love this flower—perennial.	
168	<i>Arabis glabra</i> —Tower Arabis . . . . .	.25
	Excellent for winter bouquet work.	
170	<i>Aralia californica</i> —California Spikenard	1.00
173	<i>Arbutus menziesi</i> —Madrone . . . . .	.50
	Beautiful red-barked tree. Orange berries.	
	<i>Arctostaphylos bicolor</i> SEE <i>Xylococcus bicolor</i>	

THE MANZANITAS

The manzanitas have an important place in the West. In the wild state they cover thousands of square miles of drier lands. Their twisted, sculptured wood is much sought by flower arrangers. The "Ming Tree" craze used great quantities of this wood as tree bases. Jellies are made from the berries. Some will crown sprout after fire. The leaves stay on the branches when picked as arrangement material. All have hanging bell flowers. Manzanita is the Spanish word for little apple. Bears and birds relish the fruit. Evergreens.

181	<i>Arctostaphylos drupacea</i> —Cuyamaca Manzanita . . . . .	.50
182	<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> —Eastwood's Manzanita . . . . .	.50
183	<i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i> —Big Berried Manzanita . . . . .	.50
184	<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> —Hooker's Manzanita . . . . .	.30
	Sprawling, good ground cover.	
185	<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> - Common Manzanita . . . . .	.50
186	<i>Arctostaphylos mariposa</i> —Mariposa Manzanita . . . . .	.75
187	<i>Arctostaphylos patula</i> —Green Leaved Manzanita . . . . .	.75
188	<i>Arctostaphylos pumila</i> —Sandmat Manzanita . . . . .	.50
	One seed, in time, will produce a plant up to thirty-five feet across. A great grey-green mound that roots as it goes. Likes poor, sandy soils. Fine ground cover.	
189	<i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i> —Mexican Manzanita . . . . .	.50
190	<i>Arctostaphylos tomentosa</i> —Shaggy Barked Manzanita . . . . .	.25
	Grows into beautiful evergreen shrub—in Fall, produces quantities of russet berries—very decorative. Likes any poor soil, full sun. Twisted branches used as "Ming Trees."	
191	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> —Red Bearberry80

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NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
200	Argemone platyceras hispida—White Prickly Poppy50
201	Armeria arctica californica—Sea Pink . . .	.25
203	Artemisia californica—California Sagebrush	.25
204	Artemisia pycnocephala—Sandhill Wormwood Silvery flowering spikes—perennial.	.25
205	Artemisia vulgaris heterophylla—Wormwood or Mugwort . . . . .	.25
Dried leaves when crushed make spicy incense. Can also be rolled into cigarettes. Infusion of green leaves said to be remedy for poison oak itching. Perennial.		
207	Asclepias eriocarpa—Indian Milkweed or Kotolo . . . . .	.50
Sap of all milkweeds can be used to make rubber.		
208	Asclepias mexicana—Narrow Leaved Milkweed	.50
209	Asclepias speciosa—Showy Milkweed . . .	.60
210	Asclepias tuberosa—Butterfly Milkweed . .	.50
Silk floss of milkweed seeds used as background for art work as trays, pictures, etc. Milkweeds attract butterflies—in particular the giant orange and black Monarch butterfly.		
213	Astragalus coccineus—Scarlet Locoweed . .	.80
215	Atriplex hymenelytra—Desert Holly . . .	.50

B

217	Baeria hirsutula—Goldfields or Cloth of Gold	.25
219	Betula papyrifera occidentalis—Western Paper Birch . . . . .	.25
221	Bloomeria crocea—Golden Stars . . . .	.50

CHRISTMAS KALE

225	Brassica oleracea acephala . . . . .	.30
This outstanding vegetable novelty grows into a large plant with two foot, fringed leaves that look like ostrich plumes of magenta, cream, red, purple, blue-green and cerise! No two plants are alike. Very successful as bedders or patio tub plants. Very easy to grow—likes rich soil.		

No Australian sales for any Brassica.

226	Brassica nigra—Black Mustard . . . . .	.25
This plant is believed by scholars to be the "Mustard Tree" of the Bible. Grows into a plant six to ten feet high. Very easy, full sun, any soil but will grow higher with some feeding and water.		

230	Briza maxima—Rattlesnake or Quaking Grass	.25
Get this annual grass established in your garden or grounds and you will have a self-sowing source of an outstanding decorative plant — one that can be used in Winter bouquets, to trim gift packages, to bunch and give away as souvenirs, etc. Seed heads look just like buttons on a rattlesnake and they quake in the breeze. Very easy—sun or shade—likes a drink now and then or plant near moisture.		

231	Briza minor—Baby Quaking or Rattlesnake Grass . . . . .	.25
233	Brodiaea capitata (Dichelostemma capitatum)— Blue Brodiaea . . . . .	.25
235	Brodiaea ixioides (Calliprora ixioides)— Golden Stars25

C

237	Cakile edentula californica—Sea Rocket . .	.25
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NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
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THE MARIPOSA LILIES

The Calochortus are not for the gardener without patience. Two or three years are required for the seeds to produce their lovely blossoms. All are becoming rare and I do not sell the bulbs. Know what you are doing before you attempt these lilies. All like hot, dry sunny locations and poor soil.

240	<i>Calochortus albus</i> —Fairy or Haré Bells or Diogenes Lantern50
241	<i>Calochortus albus rubellus</i> —Rose Fairy Lanterns75
242	<i>Calochortus concolor</i> —Golden Bowl Mariposa Tulip75
243	<i>Calochortus dunni</i> —White Mariposa Tulip .	.80
244	<i>Calochortus kennedyi</i> —Orange-Red Mariposa Tulip	1.00
245	<i>Calochortus luteus</i> —Yellow Mariposa Tulip .	.30
246	<i>Calochortus nuttalli</i> —Lavender Sego Lily .	.80
247	<i>Calochortus splendens</i> —Orchid Mariposa Tulip80
248	<i>Calochortus uniflorus</i> —Lilac Star Tulip .	2.00
249	<i>Calochortus weedi</i> —Orange-Brown Mariposa Tulip80
255	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> —Sweetshrub50
256	<i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i> —Spice Bush50
Burgundy red blossoms, very spicy leaves, fast grower. Good seed for decorative work—shade and water.		
259	<i>Camassia quamash</i> —Blue Camas Lilly50
261	<i>Carpenteria californica</i> —Carpenteria . . .	2.00
One of the world's rarest flowers—large snow-white blossoms, golden centers. Not easy.		

California has over a hundred species and varieties of the lovely wild lilacs. They are a very undemanding group—preferring poorer soils for the most part and dry locations. They do not like summer water. They provide a favorite cover for quail and most other small birds. The ceanothus are prolific seeders. Very easy to grow.

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NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
278	Ceanothus impressus—Santa Barbara Ceanothus50
Sky-blue blossoms in quantity, deer will not eat this plant, drought resistant, evergreen, easy.		
279	Ceanothus integerrimus—Deer Brush . . . . .	.60
280	Ceanothus jepsoni—Jepson's Ceanothus . . . . .	.80
281	Ceanothus leucodermis (C. divaricatus eglandulosus)—Chaparral Whitethorn . . . . .	.60
282	Ceanothus megacarpus—Big Pod Ceanothus . . . . .	.60
283	Ceanothus palmeri—Palmer's Ceanothus . . . . .	.80
284	Ceanothus papillosus—Wart Leaf Ceanothus	1.00
285	Ceanothus papillosus roweanus—Mt. Tranquillon Ceanothus	2.00
Very rare. Bright blue blossoms, deer will not eat this plant. Drought resistant. Scented foliage.		
286	Ceanothus prostratus—Mahala Mats . . . . .	.50
287	Ceanothus purpureus—Napa Ceanothus . . . . .	.60
288	Ceanothus ramulosus—Lavender Coast Ceanothus . . . . .	.30
289	Ceanothus rigidus—Violet Monterey Ceanothus . . . . .	.60
Plant blanketed in flowers when in bloom—very showy. Poor or sandy soil, full sun.		
290	Ceanothus spinosus—Green Bark or Redheart Ceanothus . . . . .	.50
291	Ceanothus thyrsiflorus—Blue Blossom . . . . .	.30
292	Ceanothus tomentosus olivaceus—Woolyleaf Ceanothus . . . . .	.80
293	Ceanothus verrucosus—Snowball Ceanothus . . . . .	.80
300	Celastrus orbiculata—Bittersweet . . . . .	.30
301	Cercidium floridum (torreyanum)—Blue Palo Verde . . . . .	.75
310	Cercis canadensis—Eastern Redbud . . . . .	.30
311	Cercis chinensis—Chinese Redbud . . . . .	.30
312	Cercis occidentalis—California Redbud . . . . .	.30
313	Cercis siliquastrum—Judas Tree . . . . .	.30
314	Cercis siliquastrum alba—White Judas Tree . . . . .	.50
315	Cercocarpus betuloides—Mountain Mahogany . . . . .	.80
317	Chilopsis linearis—Pink Desert Willow . . . . .	.50
319	Chlorogalum pomeridianum—Soap Lily . . . . .	.50
Bulb can be used as a bar of soap—working up a lather. Likes dry places—full sun.		
322	Clarkia elegans—Showy Clarkia . . . . .	.25
Easy and lovely annual. Deep pink. Dry soil, sun.		
323	Clarkia elegans alba—White Clarkia . . . . .	.50
324	Clarkia pulchella—Beautiful Clarkia . . . . .	.50
325	Clematis lasiantha—Cream Colored Clematis . . . . .	.50
326	Clematis ligusticifolia—Virgin's Bower . . . . .	.60
328	Cleome lutea—Yellow Spider Flower	1.00
330	Clintonia andrewsiana—Red Clintonia or Blue Beadlily . . . . .	.80
332	Coix lacrymajobi—Job's Tears . . . . .	.35
An old fashioned favorite—decorative seed sprays. Very easy—sun.		
333	Collinsia bicolor—Chinese Houses . . . . .	.25
Charming annual resembling Oriental pagodas in white and lavender-pink. Semi-shade or sun.		
334	Collinsia bicolor alba—White Chinese Houses75

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NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
336	Coreopsis douglasi—Baby Yellow Daisy30
337	Coreopsis gigantea—Tree Coreopsis . . . .	.30
338	Coreopsis stillmani—Yellow Daisy . . . .	.30
345	Cornus alba—Tartarian Dogwood . . . .	.50
346	Cornus alba sibirica—Siberian Dogwood . . . .	.50
347	Cornus alternifolia—Pagoda Dogwood . . . .	.60
348	Cornus amomum—Silky Dogwood . . . .	.50
349	Cornus californica—Creek Dogwood . . . .	.50
350	Cornus capitata—Evergreen Dogwood . . . .	.50
351	Cornus controversa—Giant Dogwood . . . .	.50
352	Cornus florida—Flowering Dogwood . . . .	.50
353	Cornus glabrata—Brown Dogwood . . . .	.80
354	Cornus kousa—Kousa Dogwood . . . .	.50
355	Cornus kousa chinensis—Chinese Dogwood . . . .	.80
356	Cornus mas—Cornelian Cherry Dogwood . . . .	.50
357	Cornus nuttalli—Pacific Dogwood . . . .	.50
358	Cornus officianalis—Japanese Cornel Dogwood . . . . .	.50
359	Cornus racemosa (paniculata)—Gray Dogwood . . . .	.50
360	Cornus sanguinea—Bloodtwig Dogwood . . . .	.50
361	Cornus stolonifera—Red Osier Dogwood . . . .	.50
366	Cotula coronopifolia—Brass Buttons . . . .	.25

RARE WHITE WILDFLOWER FORMS

Here is a group of wildflower favorites in "white pinafores." All are very easy to grow and never fail to cause much comment in gardens.

314	Cercis siliquastrum alba—White Judas Tree . . . .	.50
323	Clarkia elegans alba—White Showy Clarkia . . . .	.50
334	Collinsia bicolor alba—White Chinese Houses . . . .	.75
450	Eschscholzia californica alba—White California Poppy . . . .	.30
482	Gilia capitata alba—White Globe Gilia . . . .	.80
495	Godetia whitneyi alba—White Showy Godetia . . . .	.80
577	Linaria maroccana alba—White Linaria . . . .	.60
642	Myosotis sylvatica alba—White Forgetmenot . . . .	.25
650	Nemophila menziesi alba—White Nemophila . . . .	.50
450	Eschscholzia californica alba—White California Poppy . . . .	.30
W14	Linum lewisi alba . . . . .	.75
W15	Lavatera assurgentiflora alba . . . . .	.75
W16	Lupinus arboreus alba . . . . .	.75

370	Cupressus arizonica—Arizona Cypress . . . .	.30
372	Cupressus duclouxiana (torulosa)—Bhutan Cypress . . . . .	.50
373	Cupressus forbesi—Tecate Cypress	1.00
374	Cupressus funebris—Mourning Cypress . . . .	.50
375	Cupressus goveniana—Gowen Cypress . . . .	.60
	Baby trees bear seed pods when only three feet tall.	
376	Cupressus guadalupensis—Guadalupe Cypress	1.00
377	Cupressus lusitanica—Mexican Cypress . . . .	.50
378	Cupressus lusitanica benthami—Bentham Mexican Cypress . . . . .	.50
379	Cupressus macnabiana—MacNab Cypress85
380	Cupressus macrocarpa—Monterey Cypress30

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NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
381	Cupressus sempervirens—Italian Cypress30
382	Cupressus sempervirens horizontalis— Spreading Italian Cypress . . . . .	.30
383	Cupressus sempervirens stricta—Pyramid Italian Cypress . . . . .	.50
384	Cupressus stephensoni—Cuyamaca Cypress	1.50
390	Cynara cardunculus—Cardoon . . . . .	.25
Like a flowering artichoke but larger. Asks for very little care, produces striking accent plants with large, metallic blue flowers. Perennial. Easy.		
393	Cynoglossum grande—Blue Hound's Tongue	.80
395	Cyperus vegetus—Umbrella Sedge . . . . .	.25
Excellent for decorative work and winter bouquets. Perennial, sun or semi-shade, moisture. Pick green.		
397	Cytisus monspessulanus (Genista)—French or Butterfly Broom . . . . .	.30
Very good for erosion control. Poor soil, sun or shade, evergreen, reseeds well. Much used by state and governmental agencies for erosion work. I collect hundreds of pounds of this seed each year— Place advance orders by May for this item in bulk. Inquire regarding bulk prices.		
398	Cytisus scoparius—Scotch Broom . . . . .	.50
D		
400	Dasyliirion wheeleri—Mexican Spoon Plant . . .	.80
401	Datura meteloides—Angel's Trumpet or Tolguacha . . . . .	.50
402	Datura stramonium tatula—Stramonium or Jimson Weed . . . . .	.40
No Datura sales to Australian customers.		
407	Delphinium californicum—Giant White Delphinium . . . . .	.40
408	Delphinium cardinale—Scarlet Delphinium . . .	.80
Rare really red delphinium. Must have hot, dry sunny location and absolute dryness in summer.		
409	Delphinium decorum—Purple Larkspur . . . . .	.50
410	Delphinium menziesi—White-Purple Larkspur . . . . .	.50
411	Delphinium parryi—Violet Woods Larkspur . . .	.50
413	Dendromecon rigida—Yellow Tree Poppy . . . . .	.60
415	Dicentra chrysantha—Golden Ear Drops . . . . .	.50
417	Digitalis purpurea—Wild Foxglove . . . . .	.25
418	Digitalis lutea—Yellow Foxglove . . . . .	.80
420	Dipsacus fullonum—Fuller's Teasel . . . . .	.25
Wonderful biennial for dried and decorative arrangements. Perhaps the very best plant I offer for winter bouquets. Striking garden accent plant—a bed of these will bring admirers from afar. Angora sweaters fluffed by using these seed pod heads.		
422	Disporum hookeri—Fairly Bells	1.00
423	Dodecatheon clevelandi—Shooting Stars . . . . .	.25
425	Dudleya caespitosa (Cotyledon c)— Sea Lettuce . . . . .	.50
426	Dudleya farinosa (Echeveria and Cotyledon f)—Powdery Hens and Chickens50
427	Dudleya laxa (Echeveria and Cotyledon l)— Wild Hens and Chickens50

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NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
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| 430 | Emmenanthe penduliflora—Golden
Whispering Bells | .25 |
| Sow seeds in light, poor soil, burn straw over seedbed to induce germination. Very pretty annual. | | |
| 432 | Eremocarpus setigerus—Indian Fish Killer or
Turkey Mullein | 1.00 |
| California Indians made a paste of this plant, diluted this in streams and temporarily stupefied the fish, making them easy to catch. | | |
| 434 | Erigeron glaucus—Lavender Beach Aster | .25 |
| 436 | Eriodictyon californicum—Purple
Yerba Santa | .50 |
| Grows well in burned over areas. | | |
| 437 | Eriodictyon tomentosum—Silver Leaf
Yerba Santa | 1.50 |
| 440 | Eriogonum arborescens—Pink
Bush Buckwheat | .40 |
| 441 | Eriogonum giganteum—White
St. Catherine's Lace | .60 |
| 442 | Eriogonum parvifolium—Rose Buckwheat | .25 |
| 443 | Eriophyllum confertiflorum—Wild
Golden Yarrow | .25 |
| 444 | Eriophyllum staechadifolium—Yellow
Lizard's Tail | .25 |
| 445 | Erysimum asperum—Orange Wallflower | .50 |
| 446 | Erysimum concinnum—Yellow Wallflower | .25 |
| 447 | Eschscholzia californica—Golden
California Poppy | .25 |
| The most effective and popular wildflower in the world. Supremely easy, likes almost any location that is sunny. Can get along without water. State flower of California. Sorry, not for Australian customers. | | |
| 448 | Eschscholzia californica maritima—Yellow
Beach Poppy | .25 |
| 449 | Eschscholzia californica—Red Garden Form | .30 |
| 450 | Eschscholzia californica—White
Garden Form | .30 |
| 451 | Eschscholzia californica—Pink Garden Form | .50 |
| 452 | Eschscholzia californica—Double Mixed
Colors—Garden Form | .30 |
| The garden forms of the California Poppy are very striking and are all very easy. They naturalize well. | | |
| 453 | Eschscholzia lobbi (E. pulchella)—Baby
Yellow Poppy or Frying Pans | .25 |
| 455 | Euphorbia lathyrus—Gopher Plant or
Caper Spurge | .50 |
| This symmetrical plant has been accredited with mysterious powers—it is supposed to drive gophers from your garden. Very easy, sunny location, poor or rich soil, produces striking plants. | | |

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| 460 | Fallugia paradoxa—Apache Plume | 1.50 |
| 462 | Foeniculum vulgare—Anise—Sweet Fennel | .25 |
| 465 | Fraxinus americana—White Ash | .30 |

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NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
466	Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata— Green Ash30
467	Fraxinus velutina—Arizona Ash—Velvet Ash .	.30
470	Fremontia californica—California Fremontia—Flannelbush . . . . .	.50
471	Fremontia mexicana—Mexican Fremontia .	.50

G

475	Garrya fremonti—Silk Tassel Bush . . . . .	.25
477	Gaultheria shallon—Salal	1.00
Leaves much used by florists for greenery and erroneously called "Lemon Leaves." Blue-black berries.		
480	Gilia achilleaefolia (G. abrotanifolia)— Violet Gilia . . . . .	.25
481	Gilia capitata—Blue Globe Gilia . . . . .	.25
482	Gilia capitata alba—White Globe Gilia . .	.80
483	Gilia multicaulis—Blue-Violet Gilia . . . . .	.25
484	Gilia tricolor—Birdseye Gilia . . . . .	.25

All the Gilias are supremely easy to grow—like sunny dry locations.
All annuals and naturalize easily. Very colorful and all reseed
prolifically.

490	Godetia amoena—Pink Summer's Darling . . . . .	.25
491	Godetia bottae—Nodding Orchid Godetia . . . . .	.50
493	Godetia viminea—Large Lavender Godetia . . . . .	.50
494	Godetia whitneyi (G. grandiflora)—Giant Lavender-Red Godetia . . . . .	.50
495	Godetia whitneyi alba—Giant White Godetia . . . . .	.80

All the Godetias are orchid-like in their coloring and delicate
blossoms. Very hardy and sturdy. Like hot, dry locations—they
naturalize and reseed very well.

500	Gossypium barbadense—Cotton50
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Offered here as an accent plant in your garden and as a novelty
certain to make your friends say "Well, what the heck is that?"
Fine for winter bouquets. Not for Australian customers.

501	Grindelia robusta maritima—Yellow Coast Gum Daisy . . . . .	.25
502	Grindelia robusta platyphylla—Yellow Gum Daisy . . . . .	.25

H

504	Helenium puberulum—Rosilla . . . . .	.25
506	Heracleum lanatum—Giant Cow Parsnip . . . . .	.50
507	Hesperocallis undulata—Desert Lily . . . . .	.50
White flowers with a bluish green band.		
509	Heteromeles arbutifolia (Photinia a)— Toyon—Christmas Berry . . . . .	.30
Evergreen, fine for holiday decorating.		
510	Heteromeles arbutifolia megacarpa— Photinia—Big Berried Toyon . . . . .	.50
511	Holodiscus discolor—Spirea—Cream Bush . . . . .	.25
512	Hunnemannia fumariaefolia—Mexican Tulip Poppy . . . . .	.30
513	Hydastylus californicus (Sisyrinchium)— Golden-Eyed Grass . . . . .	.30

A pretty tiny yellow iris—evergreen with a purple tinge to the
leaves in the Winter. Very easy.

514	Hyssopus officinalis—Hyssop25
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NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
I		
520	Iris douglasiana—Sky-Blue Iris50
521	Iris longipetala—Lilac Long-Petaled Iris50
522	Iris missouriensis—Western Blue Flag . . . .	.75
523	Iris tenax—Violet Iris	1.00
J		
530	Juniperus californica—California Juniper . . .	.50
531	Juniperus chinensis (J. pyramidalis)—Pyramid Chinese Juniper . . . . .	.50
532	Juniperus chinensis sargentii—Sargent Chinese Juniper . . . . .	.50
533	Juniperus communis—Common Juniper . . . .	.50
534	Juniperus communis depressa (J. canadensis)— Oldfield Chinese Juniper . . . . .	.50
535	Juniperus conferta—Shore Juniper . . . . .	.60
536	Juniperus monosperma—Oneseed Juniper . . .	.60
537	Juniperus pachyphloea—Alligator Juniper . . .	.75
538	Juniperus procumbens—Japgarden Juniper . . .	.60
539	Juniperus rigida—Needle Juniper . . . . .	.50
540	Juniperus scopulorum—Rocky Mountain Juniper . . . . .	.50
541	Juniperus utahensis—Utah Juniper . . . . .	.60
542	Juniperus virginiana—Eastern Red Cedar . . .	.50
K		
550	Kalmia latifolia—Mountain Laurel . . . . .	.90
L		
552	Lavandula stoechas—French Lavender . . . .	.50
Easy to grow and naturalize—will take hot, dry places.		
553	Lavatera assurgentiflora—Rose Tree Mallow . .	.50
Useful for windbreaks and bird shelters.		
555	Layia platyglossa—Tidy Tips Daisy . . . . .	.25
Cheerful yellow daisies with white tipped petals—very easy and reseeds prolifically, coming again every year.		
556	Lepechinia calycina—Pitcher Sage	1.00
557	Libocedrus decurrens—Incense Cedar . . . .	.30
560	Lilium columbianum—Columbia Lily	1.50
561	Lilium humboldti (L. bloomerianum)—Orange Humboldt's Lily	1.50
562	Lilium parryi—Lemon Yellow Lily	1.50
563	Lilium parvum—Baby Orange Tiger Lily . . .	2.00
564	Lilium washingtonianum—White Washington Lily	1.25
570	Limnanthes douglasi (Floerkea d)—Meadow Foam . . . . .	.25
Very easy annual, waxy white flowers with gold centers.		
572	Linanthus androsaceus—Summer Snow . . . .	.50
Profusion of orchid, white and pale pink flowers, spilling from the buds. Likes hot, dry locations.		
573	Linanthus dichotomus—Evening Snow . . . .	.50
575	Linaria canadensis—Blue Linaria . . . . .	.25
Just like the linaria next which you are used to in your garden but of a lovely sky-blue color—easy.		

CLYDE ROBIN - Carmel Valley - California

NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
576	<i>Linaria maroccana</i> —Linaria—Morroco Toadflax . . . . .	.25
The one best flower for naturalizing. Comes in all colors and will reseed year after year. Will grow in any soil. Unsurpassed for easy, showy floral display.		
577	<i>Linaria maroccana alba</i> —White Linaria . . .	.60
579	<i>Linum lewisii</i> —Blue Flax . . . . .	.30
580	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> —American Sweetgum .	.60
581	<i>Lithocarpus densiflora</i> (<i>Pasania d</i>)—Tan Bark Oak . . . . .	.60
583	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> —Scarlet Lobelia . . . .	.60

THE CALIFORNIA LUPINES

Don't overlook the wonderful California lupine group. Once you get them established in your garden, you will have them forever. The perennial and bush kinds are all very hardy and the annual sorts reseed prolifically, blooming anew each year. All naturalize easily and you can find practically any color you desire in these dependable wildflowers.

590	<i>Lupinus albifrons</i> —Blue Silver Leaf Lupine . .	.50
591	<i>Lupinus albifrons douglasi</i> —Purple Silver Leaf Lupine . . . . .	.60
592	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i> —Lavender Tree Lupine . .	.25
593	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i> —Yellow Tree Lupine . . .	.30
594	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i> —"Ashes of Roses" Tree Lupine	1.50
A lovely, rare, rose colored lupine form.		
595	<i>Lupinus densiflorus</i> —Annual White Lupine . .	.25
Very easy, hot or dry locations. Reseeds well.		
596	<i>Lupinus densiflorus menziesii</i> —Annual Yellow Lupine . . . . .	.25
Same as above but in butter yellow, very easy.		
597	<i>Lupinus excubitus halli</i> (<i>L. paynei</i>)—Violet and Yellow Lupine . . . . .	.80
598	<i>Lupinus formosus</i> —Lilac Summer Lupine . .	.50
Forms dense mats of silvery foliage, perennial.		
599	<i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i> —Wine Red Lupine . .	.50
Annual, hot dry locations. Very odd coloring.		
600	<i>Lupinus latifolius</i> (<i>L. cytisoides</i>)—Blue Broad Leaf Lupine . . . . .	.50
601	<i>Lupinus longifolius</i> (<i>L. mollisifolius</i>)—Blue Bush Lupine . . . . .	.50
602	<i>Lupinus nanus</i> —Baby Blue Lupine . . . . .	.25
The easiest of all the lupines. Sky-blue and white flowers produced every year without fail. Naturalizes easily, almost any location and any soil. Particularly effective when planted with the California Poppy as they bloom at the same time making a beautiful blue and gold effect.		
603	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> —Many-Colored Lupine . .	.25
604	<i>Lupinus succulentus</i> —Deep Purple Lupine . .	.25
605	<i>Lupinus texensis</i> —Texas Bluebonnet . . . .	.25

M

615	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> (<i>Berberis</i>)—Holly Leaf Mahonia . . . . .	.50
616	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i> —Oregon Grape . . . . .	.80
617	<i>Mahonia nevini</i> —Nevin's Mahonia	1.50
618	<i>Mahonia pinnata</i> —California Mahonia . . .	.80

HOW TO PLANT YOUR WILDFLOWER SEEDS

I list over 500 different kinds of seeds in this catalog and it would take a great many more pages than it does if I were to print planting instructions for everything offered. I will try to make a few generalities.

First things first—you cannot afford to imitate Mother Nature in planting your seeds. In the wild these seeds are produced in great profusion in the hope that even one will grow, thus perpetuating the species. If you were to just broadcast your seeds upon the open ground as happens in the fields, you would have very poor luck as a general rule. The many enemies of wild seeds—ants, birds, rodents, fungi, adverse weather, etc.—would destroy practically all your seeds.

This is my opinion regarding planting most wild seeds:

1. Sow before or during your permanent rainy season—wherever you may live.

2. Rake seeds into the earth or in some manner get the seeds mixed in with the soil.

3. When you can recognize the wildflower plants, weed some of the surrounding plant growth away. Water if indicated.

4. Keep your eye on the plants—protect them—they are precious to you and their new home.

NEW METHOD FOR PLANTING SEED IN FLATS

Fill flats two thirds full of prepared soil. Press down firmly. Cover surface with one half inch screened sphagnum moss. Sow seed on moss and water well with fine spray. Cover surface with piece of burlap or other coarse cloth and keep moist. Watch for germination. When seed starts to sprout remove cloth. Transplant when large enough. Success is being had with fine seeds as well as larger ones with this new method.

620 *Malacothrix californica*—Wild Marigold . . .50

621 *Marrubium vulgare*—Hoarhound25

The hoarhound of commerce. Makes a good ground cover for hot or dry locations, thrives in poor soil.

Meconopsis heterophylla SEE

Stylomecon heterophylla60

624 *Mentzelia laevicaulis*—Large Blazing Star . . .25

625 *Mentzelia lindleyi* (*Bartonia aurea*)—
Blazing Star25

Lovely, large, waxy-gold blossoms. Likes hot, dry locations. A very effective annual, reseeds well. Easy.

627 *Mesembryanthemum aureum*—Yellow
Ice Plant25

628 *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*—Pink
Ice Plant25

630 *Mimulus aurantiacus*—Orange
Bush Monkey Flower25

631 *Mimulus guttatus*—Yellow Monkey Flower . .30

638 *Monardella lanceolata*—Mustang Mint . . .50

640 *Myosotis sylvatica*—Blue Forgetmenot . . .25

641 *Myosotis sylvatica*—Pink Forgetmenot . . .25

642 *Myosotis sylvatica*—White Forgetmenot . . .25

643 *Myrica californica*—California Wax Myrtle . .25

N

Nemophila aurita SEE

Pholistoma auritum—Fiesta Flower

648 *Nemophila maculata*—Buffalo Eyes30

Low annual wildflower, white with purple "eyes", easy.

CLYDE ROBIN - Carmel Valley - California

NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
649	<i>Nemophila menziesi</i> (N. insignis)—Baby Blue Eyes . . . . .	.25
650	<i>Nemophila menziesi alba</i> —White Nemophila	.50
651	<i>Nemophila menziesi atomaria</i> —Pale Lavender Nemophila . . . . .	.50
652	<i>Nepeta cataria</i> —Catnip . . . . .	.50
	Pussy will love you for this!	
654	<i>Nicotiana bigelovi</i> —Indian Tobacco . . . . .	.25
	Sorry—no <i>Nicotiana</i> species for Australian customers.	
655	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> —Yellow Tree Tobacco . . . . .	.50
	Believe it or not—common garden tomatoes can be grafted onto the stems of this plant and you can create your own "Tomato Tree!" A botanical curiosity as well as a tall, beautiful shrub with yellow trumpet-like flowers. Large blue-green leaves, likes hot, dry places.	
656	<i>Nicotiana tabacum macrophylla</i> —Tobacco . . . . .	.50
	The tobacco of commerce. Large white flowers, scented. Easy, tall accent plant in your garden. Attracts night moths.	
660	<i>Nolina parryi</i> —White Nolina . . . . .	.60



THE PRIMROSES

Cheery flowers that ask for very little care. The evening blooming primroses scent the air with delicious citrus fragrance and attract the larger showy moths as the Luna, Polyphemus and Crecopia.

665	<i>Oenothera bistorta veitchiana</i> —Yellow Sun Cups . . . . .	.50
666	<i>Oenothera californica</i> —Giant White Evening Primrose . . . . .	.50
667	<i>Oenothera cheiranthifolia nitida</i> —Corkscrew Primrose . . . . .	.30
668	<i>Oenothera cheiranthifolia suffruticosa</i> (O. viridescens)—Yellow Beach Primrose, . . . . .	.40
669	<i>Oenothera deltoides</i> (O. trichocalyx)—Large White Evening Primrose . . . . .	.50
	Especially fragrant.	
670	<i>Oenothera hookeri</i> —Giant Yellow Evening Primrose . . . . .	.25
671	<i>Oenothera hookeri montereyensis</i> —Yellow Monterey Primrose . . . . .	.25
672	<i>Oenothera lamarckiana</i> —Lamarck Evening Primrose . . . . .	.25
	The famous plant with which so many early and historical genetic studies were made.	
673	<i>Oenothera ovata</i> —Sun Cups . . . . .	.50
675	<i>Orthocarpus purpurascens</i> —Pink Paint Brush—Owl's Clover . . . . .	.25
	Copper-green foliage and soft velvety plumes—a very easy annual—likes poor soil, sunny places.	
680	<i>Osmaronia cerasiformis</i> —Wild Peach—Oso Berry . . . . .	.30



681	<i>Paeonia browni</i> —Wild Peony . . . . .	.80
	A strange wildflower with blackish-red petals, likes dry places, perennial. Large brown seeds.	
685	<i>Pentstemon centranthifolius</i> —Scarlet Bugler . . . . .	.25
686	<i>Pentstemon heterophyllus</i> —Violet-Blue Pentstemon . . . . .	.60

CHRISTMAS TREE SEEDS

Why not grow your own Christmas trees? It's easy to do. Keep seed beds or containers cool, moist but well drained, use good soil with added humus and have a modicum of patience. These are the best commercial Christmas tree species.

79	<i>Abies balsamea</i> —Balsam Fir . . . . .	.50
82	<i>Abies concolor</i> —White Fir . . . . .	.50
542	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> —Eastern Red Cedar . . . . .	.50
707	<i>Picea glauca</i> —White Spruce . . . . .	.50
712	<i>Picea mariana</i> —Black Spruce . . . . .	.80
717	<i>Picea rubens</i> —Red Spruce . . . . .	.60
762	<i>Pinus echinata</i> —Shortleaf Pine . . . . .	.75
779	<i>Pinus palustris</i> —Longleaf Pine . . . . .	.80
789	<i>Pinus rigida</i> —Pitch Pine . . . . .	.70
792	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> —Scotch Pine . . . . .	.60
794	<i>Pinus taeda</i> —Loblolly Pine . . . . .	.80
841	<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i> —Douglas Fir . . . . .	.80
687	<i>Pentstemon spectabilis</i> —Lavender- Blue Pentstemon . . . . .	.60
690	<i>Phacelia campanularia</i> —Desert Bluebells . . . . .	.25
One of the quickest blooming of all the wildflowers—you can have clear, blue flowers in six weeks.		
691	<i>Phacelia grandiflora</i> —Large Showy Phacelia . . . . .	.25
692	<i>Phacelia minor</i> (<i>P. whitlavia</i>)—Deep Purple Phacelia . . . . .	.25
693	<i>Phacelia parryi</i> —Violet-Yellow Phacelia . . . . .	.25
694	<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i> —Purple Tansy—Bee Food—Heliotrope . . . . .	.25
Feathery violet flowers in profusion. Any soil, sunny location, not too much water although will take almost any treatment—cuts well and reseeds.		
695	<i>Phacelia viscida</i> —Purple-Blue Phacelia . . . . .	.60
697	<i>Pholistoma auritum</i> (<i>Nemophila aurita</i>)— Purple Fiesta Flower . . . . .	.50
Semi-climber, annual, shade or sun, poor soil. Flowers form "auto-matic corsages" as they cling to clothing and hair. Early Californian ladies decorated themselves with this blossom.		
<i>Photinia arbutifolia</i> SEE <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>		
703	<i>Picea abies</i> —Norway Spruce . . . . .	.50
704	<i>Picea breweriana</i> —Brewer Spruce	2.50
705	<i>Picea engelmanni</i> —Englemann Spruce . . . . .	.50
706	<i>Picea engelmanni glauca</i> —Blueleaf Spruce . . . . .	.50
707	<i>Picea glauca</i> (<i>P. canadensis</i>)—White Spruce . . . . .	.50
708	<i>Picea glauca albertiana</i> (<i>P. canadensis</i> <i>albertiana</i>)—Alberta White Spruce . . . . .	.80
709	<i>Picea glauca densata</i> —Black Hills White Spruce . . . . .	.80
712	<i>Picea mariana</i> (<i>P. nigra</i>)—Black Spruce . . . . .	.80
715	<i>Picea pungens</i> —Colorado Spruce . . . . .	.60
716	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i> —Colorado Blue Spruce . . . . .	.80
717	<i>Picea rubens</i> —Red Spruce . . . . .	.60
718	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> —Sitka Spruce . . . . .	.80

"PINES OF THE WORLD"

The pines of the world are perhaps the best known, best loved of all the wonderful plants inhabiting our crowded planet. They occur in all climes and are instantly recognizable to everyone as an old friend—a pine tree. Here is a specialized section of the catalog offering a number of pine tree seeds from all corners of the globe. Most are easy to germinate and grow. Filtered shade, general coolness, moisture but not saturation and a good soil with added humus will satisfy most species in their initial stages of growth. Patience is another ingredient which you must add to the formula for successful pine culture.

750 *Pinus aristata*—Bristlecone Pine80

This species may be the oldest form of living plant life on earth. Recent studies show certain specimens to have ring counts of over 4000 years of growth.

751 *Pinus attenuata* (*P. tuberculata* Gord. 1849)—Knobcone Pine80

752 *Pinus banksiana* (*P. divaricata*)—Jack Pine . .60

753 *Pinus canariensis*—Canary Island Pine . . .50

754 *Pinus cembra*—Swiss Stone Pine30

755 *Pinus cembroides edulis* (*P. edulis*)—Colorado Pinyon Pine50

756 *Pinus cembroides monophylla* (*P. monophylla*)—Singleleaf Pinyon Pine40

757 *Pinus cembroides parryana* (*P. quadrifolia* and *P. parryana*)—Parry Pinyon Pine . .1.00

758 *Pinus contorta*—Shore Pine70

759 *Pinus contorta latifolia* (*P. murrayana*)—Lodgepole Pine70

760 *Pinus coulteri*—Bigcone Pine—Coulter Pine .60

761 *Pinus densiflora*—Japanese Red Pine . . .30

762 *Pinus echinata*—Shortleaf Pine75

763 *Pinus flexilis*—Limber Pine50

764 *Pinus griffithi*—Himalayan Pine30

765 *Pinus halepensis*—Aleppo Pine30

766 *Pinus halepensis brutia*—Erectcone Aleppo Pine50

767 *Pinus jeffreyi*—Jeffrey Pine60

768 *Pinus khasya*—Khasia Pine80

769 *Pinus koraiensis*—Korean Pine50

770 *Pinus lambertiana*—Sugar Pine50

This pine sports the largest cones produced—some two feet long. Wonderful for Christmas decorations—the cones sell for .50 or more each in California.

771 *Pinus merkusii*—Merkus Pine80

772 *Pinus monticola*—Western White Pine . .75

773 *Pinus mugo*—Swiss Mountain Pine60

774 *Pinus mugo mughus* (*P. montana mughus* and *P. mughus*)—Mugho Swiss Pine . .80

775 *Pinus mugo pumilio*—Shrubby Swiss Mountain Pine1.00

776 *Pinus mugo rostrata*—Tree Swiss Mountain Pine80

777 *Pinus muricata*—Bishop Pine70

778 *Pinus nigra* (*P. austriaca*)—Austrian Pine . .50

CLYDE ROBIN - Carmel Valley - California

NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
779	<i>Pinus palustris</i> (<i>P. australis</i> and <i>P. longifolia</i>)— Longleaf Pine . . . . .	.80
780	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> —Japanese White Pine . . . . .	.60
781	<i>Pinus patula</i> —Jelecote Pine . . . . .	.70
782	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> —Cluster Pine . . . . .	.30
783	<i>Pinus pinea</i> —Italian Stone Pine . . . . .	.50
784	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> —Western Yellow Pine . . . . .	.50
785	<i>Pinus ponderosa scopulorum</i> (<i>P. scopulorum</i>)— Rocky Mt. Ponderosa Pine . . . . .	.50
786	<i>Pinus pumila</i> —Japanese Stone Pine . . . . .	.60
787	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (<i>P. insignis</i> and <i>P. tuberculata</i> D. Don 1837)—Monterey Pine . . . . .	.60
788	<i>Pinus resinosa</i> —Red Pine—Norway Pine . . . . .	.80
789	<i>Pinus rigida</i> —Pitch Pine . . . . .	.70
790	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i> —Digger Pine . . . . .	.50
791	<i>Pinus strobus</i> —Eastern White Pine . . . . .	.70
792	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> —Scotch Pine . . . . .	.60
793	<i>Pinus sylvestris rigensis</i> (<i>P. rigensis</i>)—Riga Scotch Pine . . . . .	.80
794	<i>Pinus taeda</i> —Loblolly Pine . . . . .	.80
795	<i>Pinus thunbergi</i> —Japanese Black Pine . . . . .	.50
796	<i>Pinus torreyana</i> —Torrey Pine . . . . .	.90
797	<i>Pinus virginiana</i> —Virginia Pine . . . . .	.90

"PINES OF THE WORLD"

by
Clyde Robin

A compendium of every species of Pine in the world including all known synonyms, common names and varieties. A source of information for the horticulturist and gardener. Price \$1.00

825	<i>Plagiobothrys nothofulvus</i> —Popcorn Flower . . . . .	.25
826	<i>Platanus racemosa</i> —California Sycamore . . . . .	.25
827	<i>Platystemon californicus</i> —Cream Cups . . . . .	.50
Very easy member of the Poppy family—dry, sunny locations— many flowers of butter and cream colors. Reseeds.		
830	<i>Prosopis pubescens</i> —Screw Bean . . . . .	.30
Seed pods look like "Chicken feet."		
832	<i>Prunella vulgaris lanceolata</i> —Blue Prunella— Self Heal . . . . .	.50
835	<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> —Hollyleaf Cherry . . . . .	.50
836	<i>Prunus lyoni</i> (<i>P. integrifolia</i>)—Catalina Cherry . . . . .	.50
840	<i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa</i> —Bigcone Douglas Fir . . . . .	.60
841	<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i> (<i>P. mucronata</i> , <i>P. douglasi</i> or <i>P. menziesi</i>)—Douglas Fir . . . . .	.80
842	<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia caesia</i> —Gray Douglas Fir . . . . .	.80
843	<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia glauca</i> —Blue Douglas Fir . . . . .	.80
844	<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia viridis</i> —Green Douglas Fir . . . . .	.90

CLYDE ROBIN - Carmel Valley - California

NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
883	<i>Rosa californica</i> —California Wild Rose . . .	.30
885	<i>Rumex occidentalis</i> —Giant Dock . . . .	.25
Wonderful for Winter bouquets. Tall seed stalks. Likes poor soils, full sun and wet feet.		

S

THE CALIFORNIA SAGES

A dependable group of plants with aromatic leaves. All are important honey producers and thrive in dry, poor soils. Most have seed heads which can be dried for decorative work. All attract hummingbirds.

887	<i>Salvia apiana</i> —White Sage . . . . .	.30
888	<i>Salvia carduacea</i> —Lavender Thistle Sage . .	.50
889	<i>Salvia clevelandi</i> —Blue Sage . . . . .	.60
890	<i>Salvia columbariae</i> —Blue Chia . . . . .	.25
Annual with metallic blue flowers and blossoms arranged in tiers resembling porcelain pagodas. Reseeds very well.		
891	<i>Salvia dorri carnosae</i> —Gray Ball Sage . . . .	.80
892	<i>Salvia eremostachya</i> —Violet Desert Sage . .	.80
893	<i>Salvia mellifera</i> —Black Sage . . . . .	.25
894	<i>Salvia mellifera compacta</i> —Low Black Sage .	.60
895	<i>Salvia pachyphylla</i> —Rose Sage . . . . .	.60
896	<i>Salvia spathacea</i> —Red Pitcher Sage . . . .	.75
897	<i>Salvia vaseyi</i> —White Desert Sage . . . . .	.75
SEE ALSO Number 556— <i>Lepechinia</i> <i>calycina</i> —Pitcher Sage		
900	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> —American Elder . . .	.50
901	<i>Sambucus glauca</i> —Blue Elderberry . . . . .	.50
Wonderful for pies, tarts, wine. Blossoms can be dipped in light egg batter and french fried as snacks. Plant is tall, likes sun or partial shade, any soil, some water.		
902	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> —European Elder . . . . .	.50
903	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> —Red Elderberry . . . .	.60
904	<i>Sanicula arctopoides</i> —Footsteps of Spring .	.50
Easy annual, produces absolutely FLAT dishlike "footsteps" in Spring.		
906	<i>Scrophularia californica</i> —Red Bee Balm . .	.25
907	<i>Scutellaria tuberosa</i> —Purple Skullcap . . . .	.60
910	<i>Sequoia gigantea</i> —California Big Tree . . .	.80
The largest form of plant growth in the world and perhaps the oldest—some specimens from which I collect seed are over 4000 years old.		
911	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> —California Redwood .	.80
The valuable Redwood—wood impervious to rot or insects. Wonderful for cabinet or art work. Fast grower.		

THE DAWN REDWOOD—*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*.

A living link with the past of 20 million years ago. Relative of the Redwood—believed extinct but discovered in China in 1945. Replying to many requests for seed of this tree—here is the story. I cannot get seeds from beyond the "Bamboo Curtain" in Red China. No trees now grown in the United States have as yet produced viable seed. The only way you can get this tree is to buy the plant or make cuttings from the plant.

CLYDE ROBIN - Carmel Valley - California

NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
915	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i> —Blue Eyed Grass . . .	.25
Charming little iris with purple-blue flowers, opening each day. Perennial and asks for very little to succeed.		
	<i>Sisyrinchium californicum</i> SEE <i>Hydastylus californicus</i> —Yellow Eyed Grass	
916	<i>Smilacina amplexicaulis</i> —Solomon's Seal . . .	.60
918	<i>Smilacina sessilifolia</i> —Slim Solomon's Seal . . .	.50
919	<i>Solidago californica</i> —Goldenrod . . . . .	.30
921	<i>Stanleya pinnata</i> —Golden Prince's Plume . . .	.50
923	<i>Stylomecon heterophylla</i> (<i>Meconopsis</i> h)— Flaming Poppy . . . . .	.80

T

925	<i>Tetragonia expansa</i> —New Zealand Spinach . . .	.40
927	<i>Thalictrum polycarpum</i> —Meadow Rue . . .	.30
930	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> —American Arborvitae . . .	.50
931	<i>Thuja orientalis</i> —Oriental Arborvitae . . .	.40
932	<i>Thuja plicata</i> —Giant Arborvitae . . . . .	.80
935	<i>Thysanocarpus elegans</i> —Lace Pods— Fringe Pods . . . . .	.50
Easy annual—produces two foot spires of lacy seed pods—fine for Winter bouquets. Pick green.		
937	<i>Torreya californica</i> —California Nutmeg Tree . . . . .	.80
Rare evergreen tree—large nut resembles true nutmeg.		
940	<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i> —Blue Vinegar Weed . . . . .	.30
941	<i>Trichostema ovatum</i> —San Joaquin Blue Curls . . . . .	.30
945	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> —Canada Hemlock . . . . .	.90
946	<i>Tsuga diversifolia</i> —Japanese Hemlock . . .	.80
947	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> —Pacific Hemlock . . .	1.00
948	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> —Mountain Hemlock . . .	.90
952	<i>Typha angustifolia</i> —Baby Cattail . . . . .	.25
953	<i>Typha latifolia</i> —Big Cattail . . . . .	.25
The cattails need wet feet to get established. Easy to grow, produce very decorative spires, perennial.		

U

955	<i>Umbellularia californica</i> —California Bay Tree . . . . .	.50
Evergreen tree with the aromatic bay leaves used in cooking.		

V

957	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i> —Evergreen Huckleberry . . .	.40
959	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> —Yellow Mullein . . . . .	.25
Striking accent plant—tall, silvery-green leaves, perennial, sun, any soil. Reseeds itself. Stalks dry well.		
960	<i>Vicia gigantea</i> —Wine-Red Giant Vetch . . .	.50
Perennial, vigorous climber, does well in shade. Burgundy red flowers followed by jet black seed pods.		

CLYDE ROBIN - Carmel Valley - California

NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
965	<i>Viola douglasi</i> —Wild Golden Violet . . .	.60
966	<i>Viola pedunculata</i> —Johnny Jump Up or Yellow Pansy . . . . .	.50
967	<i>Viola sempervirens</i> —Evergreen or Redwood Violet—Rare	5.00

W

970	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i> —California Fan Palm .	.50
971	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> —Mexican Fan Palm .	.50
973	<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i> —Golden Wyethia . .	.30
974	<i>Wyethia heleniodes</i> —Mule's Ear Daisy . .	.30

X - Y - Z

977	<i>Xylococcus bicolor</i> (<i>Arctostaphylos</i> <i>bicolor</i>)—Mission Manzanita . . . . .	.60
980	<i>Yucca arizonica</i> —Arizona Yucca . . . . .	.80
981	<i>Yucca baccata</i> —Datil Yucca . . . . .	.80
982	<i>Yucca brevifolia</i> —Joshua Tree . . . . .	.85
983	<i>Yucca elata</i> —Soaptree Yucca . . . . .	.60
984	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i> —Adam's Needle . . . .	.50
985	<i>Yucca glauca</i> —Dwarf Blue Yucca . . . . .	.80
986	<i>Yucca rupicola</i> —Texas Yucca . . . . .	.60
987	<i>Yucca schidigera</i> (<i>Y. mohavensis</i>)— Spanish Dagger . . . . .	.90
988	<i>Yucca schottii</i> (<i>Y. macrocarpa</i> ENGELM)— Schott's Yucca . . . . .	.80
989	<i>Yucca torreyi</i> (<i>Y. macrocarpa</i> TORR)— Torrey's Yucca . . . . .	.70
990	<i>Yucca whipplei</i> (<i>Hesperoyucca w</i>)— Chaparral Yucca . . . . .	.70
995	<i>Zea mays</i> —Red Strawberry Corn . . . . .	.40
A true popcorn but with little two inch ears of bright burgundy-red. Let the ears dry on the stalks, pick the whole stalk and use as permanent bouquet material—you will gain admiration from all. Not for Australian customers.		
999	<i>Zephyranthes longifolia</i> — Copper Zephyr Lily . . . . .	.75
1000	<i>Zygadenus fremonti</i> —White Star Lily . . .	.25

FOOLPROOF WILDFLOWERS

MOST EASY - MOST SHOWY

I recommend these particular wildflower seeds as the easiest and showiest of all. You cannot fail with these. They are all very undemanding and most rewarding with an abundance of blossoms—full sun or poor soil notwithstanding. All reseed themselves prolifically and you will enjoy them for years to come. Sow just before the first Winter rains, rake in lightly and enjoy your reward!

NO.	Scientific and Common Name	Pkt.
160	Anthemis cotula—Mayweed—Chamomile25
217	Baeria hirsutula—Goldfields25
226	Brassica nigra—Mustard Tree25
230	Briza maxima—Rattlesnake or Quaking Grass25
322	Clarkia elegans—Showy Pink Clarkia25
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417	Digitalis purpurea—Wild Foxglove25
420	Dipsacus fullonum—Fuller's Teasel25
447	Eschscholzia californica—Golden California Poppy25
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